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THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE GOVERNOR OF
THE MORO PROVINCE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908

COMPLIMENTS OF

TASKER H. BLISS,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.
Governor of the Moro Province.

BY

BRIG. GEN. TASKER H. BLISS
UNITED STATES ARMY
GOVERNOR

ZAMBOANGA
THE MINDANAO HERALD PUB. CO.
1908

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MORO PROVINCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, MORO PROVINCE,

Zamboanga, September 10, 1908.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my Report for the Government of the Moro Province for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

The following tables embody the statistics of the office of the Treasurer for the year. They show consecutively, (a) the disbursements of provincial funds for the year; (b) the revenues for the same period; (c) internal revenue collections, insular and municipal; (d) customs receipts, by year, for the past five years, and the corresponding cost of collection; (e) increase and decrease in customs revenues, by ports, for the past fiscal year; (f) increase or decrease of Provincial revenues, fiscal years 1907 and 1908; (g) deposits and withdrawals of funds not classed as Provincial revenues, for the fiscal year; (h) financial condition of the Moro Province, June 30, 1908; (i) receipts, disbursements and balances of municipalities; (k) increase and decrease of Provincial revenues for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, TREASURER OF THE MORO PROVINCE.

Disbursements of provincial funds in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1908.

	Moro Province.	District of—					
		Zamboanga.	Salu.	Davao.	Lanao.	Cotabato.	Total.
Executive:							
Personnel	P10,392.12	P13,190.00	P14,247.41	6,925.74	P8,441.98	P3,489.50	P56,686.75
Fund for Governor	657.42			780.00			1,437.42
Telegrams, Post, etc.	960.60	402.00	228.00	40.00	481.64	121.00	2,233.24
Trans. and per diems.	289.00	578.55	433.50	1,137.75	754.88	399.00	3,392.68
Miscellaneous	3,000.00	48.60			44.00		3,092.60
Information Fund							
Total	15,299.14	14,019.15	14,908.91	8,883.49	9,722.50	4,009.50	66,842.69
Treasury:							
Personnel	16,400.00	10,677.07	5,299.66	6,319.96	5,302.97	3,954.00	47,953.66
Premium on bonds	778.78						778.78
Telegrams, Post, etc.	947.21		283.30	130.00	518.60	250.00	2,129.11
Trans. and per diems.	3,000.00	1,246.02	126.00	629.14	146.00	88.15	5,235.31
Com. on Ceds. etc		303.65	95.40	32.00	12.50	264.80	714.35
Miscellaneous			6.00	60.00			66.00
Total	21,125.99	12,232.74	5,810.36	7,171.10	5,980.07	4,556.95	56,877.21
Education:							
Personnel	10,440.00	33,507.88	5,297.34	8,803.31	3,793.32	4,660.04	66,501.89
Trans. and per diems.	1,750.66	402.00	15.50	120.35		86.00	2,374.51
Telegrams, Post, etc.	300.08						300.08
Rents		4,171.00	936.00	315.00	449.00	137.33	6,008.33
Const. and repairs		1,665.90		20.00		5.00	1,690.90
Supplies	3,221.34						3,221.34
Trade school supplies.		964.99					964.99
Miscellaneous	150.46						150.46
Total	15,842.54	40,711.77	6,248.84	9,258.66	4,242.32	4,888.37	81,192.50

Disbursements of provincial funds in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1908.
—Continued.

	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					Total.
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Davao.	Lanao.	Cota- bato	
Justice:							
Personnel.....	16,677.65						16,677.65
Miscellaneous.....	4,774.80		2,897.66	1,506.06	2,155.56	2,039.30	13,373.38
Calarian prison, equip..	552.25						552.25
Calarian prison, maint..	13,955.08						13,955.08
Total.....	35,959.78		2,897.66	1,506.06	2,155.56	2,039.30	44,558.36
Agriculture:							
San Ramon farm. Per- sonnel.....	10,309.51						10,309.51
Contingent.....	1,906.84						1,906.84
Total.....	12,216.35						12,216.35
Commerce:							
Moro Exchange, Person- nel.....		6,092.21	890.00				6,982.21
Moro Exchange, const., equip., etc.....		904.24	53.05			120.00	1,077.29
Subs. Water Trans. Per- sonnel.....	1,760.00						1,760.00
Subs. Water Trans., Sub- sidies.....	73,924.13			2,489.97			76,414.10
Miscellaneous (S. W. T.)..	122.19						122.19
Per diems (S. W. T.).....	894.00						894.00
Total.....	76,700.32	6,996.45	943.05	2,489.97		120.00	87,249.79
Health:							
Personnel.....	3,848.62		470.00				4,318.62
Contingent.....	3,222.58						3,222.58
Total.....	7,071.20		470.00				7,541.20
Launches:							
Maintenance.....	1,853.52						1,853.52
Purchase of.....							
Total.....	1,853.52						1,853.52
Customs:							
Personnel.....		15,705.96	24,228.95				39,934.91
Refund to Ins. Govt.....	45,000.00						45,000.00
Miscellaneous.....		5,077.76	2,451.80				7,529.56
Rewards.....							
Total.....	45,000.00	20,783.72	26,680.75				92,464.47
District Auditor:							
Personnel.....	2,519.99						2,519.99
Trans. and per diems.....	148.00						148.00
Miscellaneous.....	13.56						13.56
Total.....	2,681.55						2,681.55
Public Works and Supply:							
Personnel.....	14,816.29		545.30		800.00		16,161.59
Maintenance—Junior Engineer.....		1,830.00					1,830.00
Repairs bldgs. Tel. Lines		4,277.02	233.03	123.65	212.00		4,845.70
Boats, wagons, tran., frt., Purch. boats, wagons, etc.....	4,776.57		26.10	47.86	13.00		4,863.53
Maintenance roads and bridges.....		15,402.39				599.50	16,001.89
Brick kiln., Cotabato.....						1,487.40	1,487.40
Wharves and Moor. appl. Prov. Capitol: Personnel...	1,963.05						1,963.05
Contingent.....	2,120.82						2,120.82
	1,064.10						1,064.10
Total.....	24,740.83	21,509.41	804.43	171.51	1,025.00	2,086.90	50,338.08
Supply Dept.: Personnel...	2,740.00						2,740.00
Purch. Supplies.....	43,485.57						43,485.57
Total.....	46,225.57						46,225.57

Disbursements of provincial funds in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1908.
—Continued.

	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Davao.	Lanao.	Cota- bato	Total.
Miscellaneous:							
Rents.....	1,438.08		610.00		675.00	300.00	3,023.98
Trans. and per diems.....	432.47						432.47
Post. and Telegrams.....	1,089.74						1,089.74
Total	2,971.19		610.00		675.00	300.00	4,556.19
Municipality Cotabato, Donation for fire ap- paratus						500.00	500.00
Total.....						500.00	500.00
PUBLIC WORKS.							
Road Fund.....		13,147.32				1,180.50	14,327.82
Iligan River Revetment.....					19.60		19.60
Provincial Building.....	23,415.28						23,415.28
R. and B. Zamboanga.....		10,700.77					10,700.77
Extension provincial jail.....	1,689.68						1,689.68
Custom house Sitanki.....	2,253.77						2,253.77
Tank and Trestle, Sitanki.....	200.00						200.00
School Sites.....	3,000.00						3,000.00
Beach Road and W. Davao.....				7,924.94			7,924.94
District Building, Davao.....				199.83			199.83
Tel. line Digos to Bolton.....				19.75			19.75
Total.....	30,558.73	23,848.09		8,144.52	19.60	1,180.50	63,751.44
Grand total.....	338,246.71	140,101.33	59,374.00	37,625.31	23,816.05	19,681.52	618,844.92

Statement of revenues of the Moro Province for the fiscal year 1908.

PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.

	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Davao.	Lanao.	Cota- bato.	Total.
Land		P20,101.02	P2,296.95	P7,949.09	P2,179.53	P3,930.62	P36,457.21
Registration of Property.....		569.50					569.50
Firearms Permits.....		278.00	72.00	574.00	192.00	202.00	1,318.00
San Ramon Farm Products.....		12,308.90					12,308.90
Cedulas—Moro and non- Christian.....		4,970.00	3,893.00	3,819.00	1,602.00	8,033.00	22,317.00
Cedulas, Act 1189		11,197.00	1,675.00	7,647.00	3,332.00	1,143.00	24,994.00
Tribal Ward Court Fines.....		255.01	171.50	247.50	30.00		704.01
Moro Exchange Collections.....		6,871.52	2,072.71				8,944.23
Provincial Licenses.....		3,424.61	3,150.00	750.00			7,324.61
Miscellaneous.....	P400.02	337.34					737.36
Provincial Fines.....		27.50	144.00			20.00	191.50
Road Tax.....		15,631.00	1,920.00	15,612.50	3,105.00	1,850.00	38,098.50
Weights & Measures.....		179.80				54.70	234.50
Internal Revenues Refunds.....	110,105.45						110,105.45
Sales Chinese Tobacco.....			15,613.96				15,613.96
Total.....	110,505.47	76,151.20	31,009.12	36,599.09	10,440.53	15,213.32	279,918.73

Statement of revenues of the Moro Province for the fiscal year 1908.—Continued.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

	Port of—					
	Zam-boanga.	Jolo.	Bongao.	Jurata.	Sitanki.	Total.
Imports.....	P186,113.04	P143,247.92	P80.76	P2,095.25	P2,325.32	P333,862.29
Exports.....	9,043.66	8,028.98	7.14	128.38	127.48	17,335.64
Tonnage.....	226.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	226.73
Immigration Fees.....	2,210.00	1,048.00	.....	136.00	179.00	3,573.00
Storage.....	329.66	62.43	.....	34.35	.....	426.44
Customs stamps.....	2,953.80	1,987.90	19.40	190.26	308.50	5,459.86
Blank forms.....	193.36	117.71	3.08	14.55	24.81	353.51
Miscellaneous.....	314.87	323.40	.....	50.00	10.00	698.27
Licenses.....	551.59	26.58	.....	.....	.....	578.17
Fines.....	202.00	54.60	.....	10.00	.....	266.60
Duties on merchandise sold.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Total.....	202,138.71	154,927.52	110.38	2,658.79	2,975.11	362,810.51

RECAPITULATION.

Provincial.....	P279,918.73
Customs.....	362,810.24
	642,729.24

Internal Revenue collections (Insular).

	District of—					
	Zam-boanga.	Sulu.	Davao.	Lanao.	Cota-bato.	Total.
Insular.....	P32,869.94	P13,890.37	P17,762.68	P6,887.08	P7,694.83	P79,104.90
Documentary stamps.....	1,230.52	355.10	407.16	324.72	150.40	2,447.90
Opium.....	7,742.29	6,688.33	.....	529.59	2,258.62	17,218.83
Total.....	41,842.75	20,933.80	18,169.84	7,741.39	10,083.85	98,771.63

Table giving classification of municipal revenues as taken from the accounts of district treasurers and shown by districts.

	District of—					
	Zam-boanga.	Sulu.	Davao.	Lanao.	Cota-bato.	Total.
Fisheries.....	P472.59	.....	P95.50	P103.08	.....	P671.17
Ownership and Transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle.....	335.00	P553.00	1,886.00	97.00	P372.00	3,243.00
Rents and Profits.....	9,448.22	4,948.10	4,440.78	3,873.98	3,011.70	25,722.78
Licenses.....	20,027.67	14,937.60	4,562.95	26,057.25	12,364.20	77,949.67
Fines.....	3,246.05	1,391.26	2,262.10	6,422.80	4,872.43	18,194.64
Lineal Frontage.....	7.50	.....	1,141.24	.....	371.49	1,520.03
Latrines.....	.....	1,052.60	1,357.39	308.81	.....	2,718.80
Internal Revenue, municipal.....	3,918.00	1,210.50	1,430.00	1,059.00	1,260.00	8,877.50
Deposits.....	126.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	126.52
Opium certificates.....	896.00	1,507.50	125.50	91.50	565.50	3,186.00
Refunds.....	983.63	.....	194.71	215.90	1,150.30	2,544.54
Justice of Peace Fines.....	539.60	45.75	944.40	1,032.00	670.50	3,232.25
Miscellaneous.....	.18	.....	.....	.38	.....	.56
Street cleaning.....	.....	528.75	.....	.....	.....	528.75
Water tax.....	.....	237.00	.....	.....	135.45	377.45
Subscription fire apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100.00	1,100.00
Donation from Provincial Government for fire apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Total.....	40,000.76	26,412.06	18,440.57	39,261.70	26,373.57	150,488.66

Statement showing customs receipts for the fiscal years 1904 to 1908, inclusive, and cost of collection as against receipts.

Fiscal year.	Amount of collections.	Cost of collecting (per cent).
1904.....	P222,388.77	23.9
1905.....	263,242.13	20.8
1906.....	318,394. 0	16.7
1907.....	370,275.20	13.5
1908.....	362,810.51	13.0

Comparative statement showing increase and decrease in customs revenues, by ports, for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Port.	1907.	1908.	Increase	Decrease.
Zamboanga.....	P200,519.32	P202,138.71	P1,619.39	
Jolo.....	163,816.90	154,927.52		P8,889.38
Bongao.....	693.53	110.38		583.15
Jurata.....	2,869.84	2,658.79		211.05
Sitanki.....	2,375.61	2,975.11	599.50	

Statement showing increase or decrease of provincial revenues for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Class.	1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provincial Collections.....	P221,436.75	P279,918.73	P58,481.98	
Customs Collections.....	370,275.20	362,810.51		P7,464.69
Total.....	591,711.95	642,729.24	58,481.98	7,464.69

Percentage of increase (Provincial) 26.4 per cent.

Percentage of decrease (Customs) 2 per cent.

Net increase 8.6 per cent.

Statement showing the deposits and withdrawals of funds not classed as provincial revenues, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	Congres- sional relief funds.	Subsidies Sultan of Sulu.	Anchors and Buoy.	Arrastre.	Extra services customs employees.
DR.					
Balance July 1, 1907.....	P 940.07		P4,677.28	P2,498.17	
Deposits.....	2,030.57	P7,412.50		3,853.06	P475.50
Total.....	2,970.64	7,412.50	4,677.28	6,351.23	475.50
CR.					
Disbursements.....			P2,711.05		
Withdrawals.....	P2,970.64	P7,412.50	1,966.23	P3,000.00	P469.90
Balance June 30, 1908.....				3,351.23	5.60
Total.....	2,970.64	7,412.50	4,677.28	6,351.23	475.50

* Port closed August 31, 1908.

Statement showing the general revenues and withdrawals for general provincial purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

DR.

On hand July 1, 1907.....	₱59,666.10
Provincial revenues.....	125,086.84
Customs revenues.....	354,674.56
Insular refunds.....	110,105.45
Repayments to appropriations.....	32,562.73
Miscellaneous revenues	400.02
Total.....	682,495.70

CR.

Withdrawals from appropriations.....	₱611,670.03
Balance on hand June 30, 1908.....	70,825.67
Total.....	682,495.70

Statement of financial condition of the Moro Province June 30, 1908.

DR.

Balance on hand June 30, 1908.....	₱70,825.67
Unexpended balances to be returned.....	31,207.10
Unexpended balances, public works.....	5,795.81
Collections undeposited.....	19,225.39
Internal revenue refund due from Insular Government.....	30,622.57
Total.....	157,676.54

CR.

Amount due Insular Government.....	₱43,041.49
Other outstanding obligations.....	34,731.08
Balance in favor Moro Province.....	79,903.97
Total.....	157,676.54

This statement includes all funds in the hands of disbursing officers and all collections undeposited.

Receipts and disbursements of municipalities.

Municipality.	Balance on hand July 1, 1907.	Rec'd from all sources, F. Y. 1908.	Total.	Disbursed F. Y. 1908.	Balance on hand June 30, 1908.	Total.
Zamboanga.....	₱4,821.95	₱36,260.54	₱41,092.49	₱29,196.09	₱11,896.40	₱41,092.49
Dapitan.....	2,731.84	2,381.86	5,093.70	4,833.92	259.78	5,093.70
Jolo.....	2,975.49	24,088.61	27,064.10	14,135.52	12,928.58	27,064.10
Siassi.....	322.65	2,327.45	2,650.10	1,321.80	1,328.30	2,650.10
Cotabato.....	491.43	12,367.97	12,859.40	6,508.91	4,350.69	12,889.40
Parang.....	1,651.89	16,496.82	18,148.71	14,704.51	3,444.20	18,148.71
Iligan.....	3,011.87	10,803.92	13,815.79	10,550.36	3,265.43	13,815.79
Dansalan.....	.....	15,575.20	15,575.20	9,231.62	6,343.58	15,475.20
Malabang.....	10,262.23	13,134.02	23,396.25	10,426.50	12,969.75	23,396.25
Davao.....	1,348.37	11,783.53	13,131.90	9,902.55	3,229.35	13,131.90
Matl.....	591.30	906.60	1,497.90	1,085.64	402.26	1,497.90
Baganga.....	2,546.97	2,189.03	4,736.00	1,388.17	3,347.83	4,736.00
Caraga.....	1,131.11	1,729.46	2,860.57	1,725.54	1,135.03	2,860.57
Boston.....	497.71	1,181.25	1,678.96	1,178.40	500.56	1,678.96
Total.....	32,394.81	151,206.26	183,601.07	118,199.53	65,401.54	183,601.07

EXPORTS FROM THE MORO PROVINCE.

During the fiscal year there were exported from the Moro Province, as shown by incomplete returns, to other parts of the Philippine Islands or to foreign ports, articles in value as follows:

Zamboanga,.....	₱669,296.34
Davao,.....	587,886.63
Jolo,.....	545,573.62
Dapitan,.....	89,601.97
Iligan,.....	55,168.00
Mati,.....	50,073.82
Cotabato,.....	21,246.50
Lubungan,.....	17,583.58
Jurata,.....	17,191.34
Sitanki,.....	6,643.20
Boston,.....	6,486.50
Bongao,.....	109.80
Total,.....	₱2,066,861.30

There were also exported from: Baganga, goods valued at ₱295,326.72; Caraga, goods valued at ₱29,482.89, the destination of which is not noted on the reports.

It is to be noted that hemp and copra furnished the principal value of exports.

The total value of hemp exported was ₱892,667.59, of which ₱504,348.38 was shipped from Davao, ₱148,043.60 from Jolo, ₱77,217.86 from Dapitan and ₱46,393.38 from Zamboanga, making a total of ₱776,003.22.

Copra to the value of ₱399,260.82 was exported, of which amount ₱276,488.72 was shipped from Zamboanga, ₱92,571.63 from Jolo, ₱15,914.60 from Dapitan and ₱5,016.10 from Davao, making a total of ₱389,991.05

The following list of articles, valued as indicated, comprised most of the remaining exports:

Lumber,.....	₱185,827.63
Pearl shells,.....	154,618.34
Gum copal,.....	98,733.15
Wax,.....	44,437.00
Snail shells,.....	42,307.54
Tortoise shells,.....	24,862.72
Gutta percha,.....	23,827.03
Biao nut,.....	22,673.18
Cocoanut oil,.....	17,545.98
Ponies,.....	10,015.00
Almaciga,.....	9,725.07
Cattle,.....	8,585.00
Dried fish,.....	8,466.73
Shark's fins,.....	8,068.10
Bechedemer,.....	7,992.15
Dead shells,.....	7,288.93
Mats,.....	6,824.10
Green shells,.....	5,477.91
Pearls,.....	5,300.00

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenses of this Department are shown in the preceding statistical report of the Treasurer. During the year the Provincial capitol was completed and occupied, the grounds graded, and a seawall constructed along the water front of the property. The construction of a small pump-house and janitor's building for the service of the capitol building is now under way. An annex to the Provincial jail has been constructed at San Ramon, a custom house erected at Sitanki, and Moro exchanges at Cotabato and Dinias. A new school house has been built at Margosatubig, and one is now being constructed at Pollok. The school buildings at Santa Maria, Talontalon, Ayala, Sinonoc and Cotabato have been repaired and the old naval barracks at Isabela de Basilan have been put to use as a school, with the approval of the Commander of the Third Squadron, United States Pacific Fleet, upon the understanding that upon demand the building will be turned back to the naval authorities in good condition and without any expense to the United States. Extensive repairs have been made to the District building at Zamboanga and minor repairs to public buildings at other localities. The Moro Province has recently purchased a fine modern building on the water front of Zamboanga, which has been converted into District headquarter for the District of Zamboanga, the former District building, after extensive repairs, being adapted to temporary use as a custom house.

Under roads and bridges, an ornamental reinforced concrete arched bridge of thirty feet span has been constructed across the Santa Maria canal at Zamboanga, at a cost of about eight thousand pesos. This bridge is of the same general type as the one constructed last year at Putig, but is of a much more elaborate design. Several small bridges have been constructed and existing bridges repaired. The improved roads in the vicinity of Zamboanga have been maintained. The main roads leading out of the city have been resurfaced in large part and the system is now in good condition. The small balance of the Congressional Relief Fund remaining on hand at the end of the last fiscal year has been allotted to the Iligan-Overton section of the Iligan-Lake Lanao road, and work thereon is now in progress.

The new road law of the Moro Province (Act 187) was put in operation during the fiscal year. About ₱37,000 in cash, as well as a fair amount of labor in kind, became available for road work in the several districts. Under the operation of the law work has been in progress on the San Ramon road and the Mercedes road, Zamboanga, the Dapitan-Dipolog road, the Cotabato-Tamontaca road, the roads and trails about Parang, and the Tulai-Asturias road in Jolo. This work will be continued during the coming fiscal year. In addition to work under the road law funds, other roads have been improved in the vicinity of Zamboanga and an entirely new road, one and one-fourth miles long, has been opened from the town of Davao to the new wharf site under appropriations from General Fund. In all, about four and one-half miles of completed improved road-bed has been added to the road system of the Province, and about nine miles more have been graded and prepared for metaling. Twelve miles of earth road were worked over and improved and about five miles of trails were cleaned out, widened and cleared of obstructions.

The operation of the road law in this, its first season, has been very satisfactory, and no difficulty has been experienced in its enforcement. Except in one tribal ward in the District of Zamboanga, the provisions of the law have not been applied to Moros and non-Christians. Several of the influential datus of the Province have shown considerable interest in the improvement of the trails leading into their country and have promised to

use their influence toward the extension of the road work during the coming season. This has been notably true in the case of the Kali Pandapatan, headman in the Buldun country. This year the provisions of the law will be applied to several other tribal wards and a considerable addition to the mileage of improved trails in the Moro country is confidently anticipated.

Under the head of Wharves and Seawalls, repairs have been made to the Zamboanga wharf, and the small wharf at Isabela de Basilan has been rebuilt. Plans have been prepared and approved for the construction of a large wharf at Davao, and at the date of this report the work is under way.

The various municipalities have continued to expend a fair proportion of their revenues on public improvements. The new steel frame market building at Zamboanga has been completed and occupied. In Zamboanga and in the other municipalities a large amount of street work has been done. Plans for a municipal building at Malabang have been prepared and funds appropriated for its construction; and Cotabato and Zamboanga are preparing to undertake similar improvements.

The work contemplated for the current fiscal year embraces construction of wharves at Davao and Iligan and extensive repairs to the existing wharves at Zamboanga, Jolo and Siasi. Work will also be started on the proposed new wharf at Zamboanga if conditions will permit. Bids have been invited for the construction of a district jail at Jolo, a much needed improvement. The Insular Architect has been requested to prepare plans for a large combined school building for Zamboanga. A custom house will be constructed at Davao and a new District building for Cotabato is proposed. Work on roads and bridges in the vicinity of Zamboanga, Dapitan, Iligan, Cotabato and Davao will be continued, and the construction of a suspension bridge over the Agus river to connect the town of Dansalan with Marahui is projected. Plans have been prepared for a combined concrete and steel-girder bridge of about twenty-six feet span to replace an old wooden bridge crossing the Santa Maria canal in Zamboanga, and its construction will be begun at an early date.

The so-called harbor of Zamboanga is in reality an open roadstead, which, being exposed to the southwest monsoon during half of the year, makes the problem of loading and discharging cargo very difficult, whether at a wharf or at anchor in the stream. At a point about four miles to the eastward of Zamboanga is the beautiful natural harbor of Masinloc, with deep water and perfectly protected at all seasons of the year. The Provincial Government has recently taken under consideration the proposition to make the port of Zamboanga at Masinloc, connecting it by a fine roadway and steam car system with the capital city. There are many reasons for believing that making the port here will not only be more convenient for commerce, but will be cheaper than the construction of expensive wharves and docks at Zamboanga.

EDUCATION.

The total enrolment in the public schools of the Moro Province during the school year was 4,894—3,246 being males and 1,648 females. Of the total number, 3,897 were Christian Filipinos, 842 Moros, 130 Pagans and 25 Americans. Of the Moro enrolment, 316 were Maguindanaos, 264 Joloanos, 225 Samals, and 37 Yakans and Malanaos. The following is the classification by grades:

Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Unclassi-
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	fied.
3,345	842	281	84	23	19	8	292

The average daily attendance for the school year 1907-8 shows a decrease of 139, or 4.7 per cent., as compared with the average daily attendance for the preceding school year,—the total for the fiscal year just ended being 2,829 as compared with 2,968 for the preceding year. This decrease is partially explained by the discontinuance during the past school year of the night schools, which, being taken into account, reduces the decrease to 72 or 2.4 per cent. This inconsiderable decrease is noteworthy for the fact that during the year two more primary schools were in operation than during the previous year, and it would naturally be expected that the average daily attendance should show a corresponding increase.

The reason for the decrease is to be found in the greater activity of the Parochial schools and therefore I do not think that, under existing circumstances, it is a thing to be regretted. The decreased attendance is entirely among the children of Christian Filipinos. As I have stated in previous reports, the school system of the Moro Province was established and developed at a time when the non-Christian population was more or less generally in a state of war. The relatively small Christian Filipino population was at the time the only part of the community where there could be an orderly development of the functions of Government. At the same time, throughout this part of the community, the Parochial schools had been discontinued or were in state of suspended animation. For both these reasons it was natural that the public school system should receive its first and great development among the Christian Filipinos. It was naturally to be expected that as the activity of the Parochial schools revived the attendance among this part of the population on the public schools would decrease. The Filipinos in this Province are all Catholics and loyal to their Church, and it will be surprising, if, as the Parochial schools increase in number and efficiency, an increasing number of such persons do not remove their children to the Parochial schools. The result will not be detrimental to the State, if the latter can be assured that the education given in the Parochial schools is of as high a grade as can be given in the public schools.

To me, the most gratifying indication is the steady increase in the enrolment of the Moros and Pagans. During the past year this enrolment, small in itself, was more than one-fourth that of the Christian Filipinos. Among the non-Christians we have an open but a difficult field in which to develop our public schools. Success in this field requires a combination of the enthusiasm of the born teacher and the devotion and self-denial of the missionary. The teacher who goes into this field is cut off from all the refinements of civilization and is always exposed to more or less danger. Thus far, it has been practically impossible to secure regularly qualified American teachers for the non-Christians away from the organized municipalities. At various times enlisted men of the United States Army have been detailed as teachers of Moro schools in more or less remote districts and they have done exceedingly well. Two such schools were recently temporarily discontinued in the Island of Jolo on account of the murder of one of the teachers, Private Albert L. Burleigh, 18th U. S. Infantry, by a band of murderers while he was passing over the trail from Jolo to his school at Mainbun, the residence of the Sultan of Sulu.

The cost of the School department for the fiscal year was eighty-one thousand one hundred ninety-two pesos and fifty centavos (P81,192.50); for the preceding year the cost was one hundred and three thousand four hundred and thirty pesos and seventy-five centavos (P103,430.75). The average cost per enrolled pupil during the past fiscal year was sixteen pesos and fifty-nine centavos (P16.59), while for each one of the average number

of children in daily attendance the cost was twenty-eight pesos and seventy centavos (₱28.70). For the preceding fiscal year these figures were, respectively, nineteen pesos and seventeen centavos (₱19.17) and thirty-four pesos and eighty-one centavos (₱34.81). Thus, the year 1907-08 compared with the year 1906-07 show a decrease in the cost of education of 13½ per cent per pupil enrolled and 17½ per cent per pupil of the average daily attendance.

The principal reason for the relatively high cost of education is given in the Report of the Superintendent of Schools for 1906-07.

During the greater part of the year there were employed in the Province fourteen American teachers, of whom three were soldiers, while of the others only five were regularly qualified teachers. During the same time there were employed 74 native teachers, 51 males and 23 females. Eleven of the total number were Moros and 63 were Christian Filipinos. Three of these teachers gave instruction in Spanish alone, while five gave instruction in Moro alone. In addition to the latter there were four Moro "Panditas" who serve without salary in the so-called "Pandita" schools recently established. The average monthly salary for female teachers was ₱27.17, and for male teachers was ₱34.80.

During the year 57 primary schools have been in operation in the Province, including three which were opened since the date of my last report. Since the beginning of the year 1906 five schools have been closed on account of lack of attendance resulting from the transfer of pupils by their parents from the public to Parochial schools. Two schools in the Island of Jolo have been temporarily closed due to disorders culminating in the murder of one of the teachers (Private A. L. Burleigh, U. S. Army) by Moros.

The "Pandita" schools, previously referred to, are schools established in Moro settlements under the patronage of some influential datu and conducted by the local Pandita. The building and teacher are furnished by the Moros themselves while the Province provides books, paper, blackboards, and other necessary supplies. The instruction given in these schools is necessarily limited almost entirely to the reading and writing of the native language. Limited as this instruction is, however, these simple establishments, which are maintained at an insignificant cost to the government, serve to win the sympathies and arouse the interest of the Moros. The latter look upon them as government institutions and are thus beginning to learn that the attitude of the Government is sympathetic and not hostile. In time there will be a natural transition from the Pandita schools to the lowest grade of the public school system.

During the year two vacation normal schools were held in Zamboanga, each continuing for six weeks. The first was attended by the native teachers of the District of Zamboanga, and the second by the remaining teachers in the Province. The Superintendent of Schools reports that these normal schools have been exceedingly valuable not only in better qualifying the teachers for the year's work by broadening their knowledge of the subjects taught, especially industrial work, but also by creating among them an esprit de corps and a friendly emulation, resulting in better and more effective work.

The number of probable students has thus far seemed too small to warrant the establishment of a high school in Zamboanga. As soon as there shall be a sufficient number of applications for secondary instruction to justify it, a high school course will be given in the Provincial school. The latter school has done very satisfactory work during the past year, the majority of its graduates being employed as teachers in this Province, while five are pursuing professional studies in Manila.

The Superintendent of Schools reports that the course of instruction adopted two years ago, in accordance with which the primary course was extended from three to four years and industrial work largely introduced, has proved highly satisfactory. Exhibits of school industrial work are regularly held in Zamboanga in December of each year, and a steady improvement in the quality and scope of the work done has been very noticeable. For the exhibit held on December 20, 1907, fifty schools sent more than 1,500 articles, including wood and rattan furniture, hats, mats and baskets woven from the leaves of the Buri palm, napkin rings, fish nets, bead work, crochet work and embroidery. Experience has shown that the various branches of industrial work prescribed for the primary schools—needle work, buri and pandan weaving, rattan and bead work—are the best available for general instruction. These branches give the maximum of manual training with the minimum of experience, and teach occupations which are very useful and practical. The greatest difficulty encountered in industrial education in the Moro Province today is the scarcity of teachers who are skillful instructors in this class of work.

The great development of American plantations around the Gulf of Davao has resulted in the attraction to the coast of a large number of Pagans who have heretofore lived in the mountains, coming into very little contact with white men or civilization of any kind. These people have therefore preserved in primitive excellence many of the attractive industries which disappear almost entirely from contact with civilization and cheap machine-manufactured articles. Prominent among these native industries in that locality are the manufacture and dyeing of cloth by the women and wood carving by the men. Several villages of these Pagans who have recently removed from their remote homes in the hills are now located near the coast in the vicinity of plantations where congenial employment is obtainable. It is intended to establish schools in several of these villages. The nearby American planters have already agreed to furnish the necessary buildings. In these schools an effort will be made to provide for the instruction of the children in the native arts by the most skilled workmen of their tribe.

The crying need of the Moro Province today is for workers. Thousands upon thousands of hectares of fertile, well-watered land are lying within its borders untouched by the hand of man. The essential duty of state-maintained schools, under these conditions, is to train the coming generation of citizens so that their intelligent labor will result in the greatest amount of material prosperity. For this purpose it is the desire of the Provincial Government to recast the education given in the public schools, so that their graduates will have, along with a reasonable knowledge of practical English, arithmetic and kindred subjects, a thorough knowledge of wood-working, iron-working and agricultural methods. By a thorough knowledge of wood- and iron-working is not meant training in the use of costly and complicated machinery, which must be driven by steam power, and skill in the use of which would secure employment only in a very few manufactories in these islands. A far more practical and equally educative purpose is served by giving training in the use of those small tools which are not beyond the reach of the humblest worker. If any of the students so trained should ever find an opportunity for employment in an establishment which uses steam-driven machinery, they will have a sound basis of practical tool work upon which to build, and will not be long in acquiring the additional experience necessary for the care of more complicated machines. The training in agriculture should give the pupils an intelligent knowledge of the food requirements of plants and the soils which contain these requirements, the

common diseases of staple crops and domestic animals, and their prevention and cure, etc.

State-maintained schools in which practical knowledge of such subjects is acquired will work to the immediate advantage of the state by directly increasing the material prosperity of the people. This material prosperity will bring about conditions that will then properly demand the extension of the public school system so as to cover a more general education, and at the same time will provide the means for the establishment and maintenance of the more expensive schools which will then be required.

HEALTH.

Cholera.—About the beginning of the month of November, 1907, report was received of an outbreak of cholera in the vicinity of Iligan, on the north coast of Mindanao. Precautions were immediately taken by the surgeons of the military posts who in some cases were also health officers. With the exception of a very few cases, the disease was kept off of the main line of travel over the trail leading from Iligan and Camp Overton on the north side of Mindanao to Malabang on the south side. It however progressed on the back trails through the wilder hill country, passing from one rancharia of Moros to another until it reached the country on the east side of Lake Lanao. The Army surgeons up to this time visited every point of infection that could be reached by them; but in the East Lake Basin the Moros were hostile and intractable. As they would take no precaution against the disease themselves, it became necessary to practically stop Moro traffic along the Keithley-Overton and Vicars-Malabang trails, in order to prevent the disease from reaching the military garrisons and white and Filipino settlements, in which latter it produced its greatest ravages in the epidemic of five years ago. Moro markets were closed, except where they could operate under strict supervision of government officials. The disease then evidently passed from one Moro settlement to another until it reached the Buldun country and the vicinity of Parang. From here it passed, evidently by Moro vintas whose traffic could not be stopped, to the mouth of the southern branch of the Rio Grande on the one side, and to Malabang on the other. From Malabang it proceeded west along the coast to Tukuran and Dinas, while in the District of Cotabato it followed the valley to some distance above that town. Fortunately at all of the larger centers of population Army surgeons were at hand who, by the most energetic efforts, successfully combatted the disease, and soon stamped it out in those places. That the Province has thus far been saved from a serious epidemic is due entirely to the devoted work of the military surgeons. The case was different at the isolated Moro settlements. Here, from total absence of means of regular communication, news of the outbreak of the disease was received some times many days after it occurred. On sending a surgeon to the place it would be found that from one to a score of persons had died, and that the disease had then disappeared as suddenly as it had come, to reappear again as unexpectedly in some other equally remote settlement. I should estimate the deaths among the Moros from this cause to be about 1,000. Beyond occasional cases of which rumors come from the Moro country the epidemic, if it is to be called so, seems to have died out.

The Provincial Government has printed and distributed several thousand copies, in English, Spanish and Visayan, of a simple catechism prepared by the Post Surgeon at Zamboanga, giving in simple and easily understood language the sanitary rules to be followed for the prevention of the spread of cholera. It has also distributed a large number of copies of Cholera

Circular No. 1 of August 29, 1905. The Government has directed instruction in the contents of the catechism and the Circular to be given in the public schools.

Rinderpest.—Beginning with November 21, 1907, and ending with May 29, 1908, several outbreaks of rinderpest have occurred in the vicinity of Zamboanga. In the course of these outbreaks it was noticed that animals which were pastured on high ground and supplied with clean drinking water were protected against infection, and that immunity is greater in dry weather than in wet. Those animals that were left to shift for food and water for themselves, especially those which had been over-worked, were found to be most liable to the infection. The official veterinarian reports that although many Indian cattle are pastured in the vicinity of Zamboanga, not one of them contracted the disease, which was confined to carabaos and vacas. The latter were the most resistant to the disease, while in no case did a carabao recover from an attack. The epidemic appears to have been similar to the one which occurred in 1904-05, but was very much less virulent in its character, owing to better control of surrounding conditions and of the infected animals. The official veterinarian acted with promptness, energy and excellent judgment in discovering any appearance of infection and in securing such a degree of control—notwithstanding the strange indifference of some native owners—as to permit of the most effective treatment. He reports that the serum obtained from the Bureau of Science largely aided in securing this result.

SAN RAMON FARM.

The development of the Government farm has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, the Superintendent reporting a balance of receipts from all sources over expenditures for all purposes of ₱2,798.82. This is more than had been expected in view of the great fall in prices of the principal products raised on the farm. Nevertheless, the favorable balance is somewhat larger than last year, on a lesser acreage of hemp and the same number of bearing cocoanut trees. No hemp was planted during the year on the farm. Experience justifies the conclusion that no more labor should be devoted to this product until we are able to open fields near or on the foot hills, where there is an assurance of greater rain fall. The Superintendent reports non-success in cultivation of Para rubber and he believes that further experimentation in this direction will be fruitless. The location is evidently unsuitable for this culture. During the year there was a considerable increase in the number of cocoanut trees planted. An experiment has also been made in establishing a vegetable garden to supply the Zamboanga market, which is reported to be progressing very satisfactorily. The Superintendent reports that the citrus fruit trees previously planted are doing remarkably well. The lemon trees produced per tree a great amount of fruit of excellent quality. They have averaged 200 fruits per tree, the value of which is as much as that of five cocoanut tree, while the products can be marketed at a much less cost. The Liberian coffee plants, which were germinated from seed obtained from the Bureau of Education, are doing well. There is no doubt that the very best coffee can be raised in any part of the Moro Province. The Cotabato or Lake Lanao coffee, properly picked and prepared, is of much better flavor than any coffee which can be purchased in the market of Zamboanga. Cinnamon grows in great quantities in the foot hills in this vicinity, and the Superintendent of the farm recommends that this industry be introduced upon the farm for the purpose of furnishing seeds and cuttings to planters throughout the Province. Anything that will induce the planter to diversify his crops with plants adapted to the climate, and whose products are in demand throughout the world, is to be approved.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

DISTRICT OF COTABATO.

During the year this District, inhabited very largely by Moros, has been the most peaceful one in the Province. For the twelve months there were only nine serious cases of lawlessness reported, one assault, five assassinations, three homicides. A Moro exchange was established at Cotabato and put in successful operation. The trade of this District is so dependent upon agriculture that until its resources in this direction are more fully developed there can be expected only a slow increase. A saw-mill and rice-mill recently established at Cotabato, and the large industry in cutting railroad ties, in which the Moros of the Valley have been largely interested, have done much to improve conditions. In past years one of the great causes of trouble has been the unfriendly relations between the people of the different rancherias of Moros, who, as is still true elsewhere in the Province, had passed on, from generation to generation, family and tribal feuds growing out of deeds of violence and disputes about property. For the past year these relations have been for the most part amicable and the disputes between the different datus and sultans have been settled in the tribal ward court, to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned. The number of cases brought for trial before this court has steadily increased to such an extent that today it really seems that the Cotabato Moro has come to prefer this method of settling his disputes to the old way of resorting to his kris and spear. The Governor of the District reports that in his opinion the time is not yet ripe to deprive the people of their firearms. Most of these weapons are obsolete as military arms, but are used to kill deer and wild hogs which otherwise would become a pest. Until such time as there can be a general disarmament effected I do not believe it just to deprive the good and law-abiding Moro (of whom there are many) of his arms and leave him at the mercy of the bad and lawless Moros.

There are two municipalities in this District, Cotabato and Parang, both of which are thriving and show during the year an increase in population. In Cotabato there is an increase in this season's harvest, over that of last year, of 1,893 piculs of copra, 917 piculs of hemp, and 2,180 piculs of palay; while in the Municipality of Parang the increase is reported to be 313 piculs of copra, 3,229 piculs of hemp, and 1,141 cavans of palay. The estimated increase in the population is 200 for Cotabato, 199 for Parang and 3,902 for the tribal wards.

DISTRICT OF DAVAO.

The District Governor reports that the low prices for hemp prevailing through nearly the entire year, and particularly during the last quarter, have reduced the value of exports from this district by from one-fourth to one-third the value under the conditions of the preceding year. Nevertheless, the balance of trade favors the district. In the Municipality of Bagan-ga there were 162,000 hemp hills and 2,500 cocoanut trees planted, making a total, respectively, of 1,662,000 and 7,500. In Caraga there were planted 106,000 hemp hills and 2,600 cocoanuts, making the respective totals in this municipality 1,560,000 and 9,000. The new plantings in Cateel were 57,000 hemp, 3,750 cocoanuts and 2,650 rubber trees, the existing totals being respectively, 960,000, 8,500 and 5,000. In Mati there were planted 233,250 hemp, with a total of 1,230,000, and 1,780 cocoanuts trees with a total of 6,000. 245,000 hemp hills and 27,500 cocoanut trees were planted in Davao, making the totals for that municipality, 1,775,000 and 62,000, respectively.

Besides the plantings in the municipalities, there were planted in the

tribal wards 403,040 hemp hills with a total of 1,831,245, and 1,914 cocoanuts with a total of 3,358. The plantings of the Davao Planters' Association are returned separately, being 629,840 hemp and 45,767 cocoanuts, with respective totals of 2,669,900 and 122,351. This Association has also planted during the year 31,925 rubber trees.

The totals of these three products under cultivation in the District of Davao are, therefore, 11,688,145 hemp hills, 218,709 cocoanuts and 39,775 rubber trees.

Reports from the five municipalities show a fair increase in the number of cattle, carabao and horses. In these municipalities there have been new investments in commercial business to the amount of ₱102,820.00, and in agriculture to the amount of ₱260,954.48,—a total of ₱363,774.48 for the year. The balance of trade, as shown by the value of exports and imports, in the five municipalities is in favor of the district to the amount of ₱104,761.34,—more than double the amount of the previous year.

These figures show that while the value of exports from the district has fallen, there has been in reality a healthy growth, and that the district has been prosperous even under adverse market conditions. The planters are giving greater attention to the raising of food stuffs with corresponding smaller outlay in cash for imported goods.

The Governor reports steady and satisfactory progress has been made during the year in all the tribal wards of the district. Several hundred wild people, in addition to those reported last year, have been induced to come down from the mountains and establish villages near the coast.

The Mandayan question, which has been one of considerable difficulty near Cateel, seems to be successfully settled and these people now evince no disposition to make further trouble.

In this district the Constabulary have rendered very effective service. The band of outlaws who murdered Governor Bolton two years ago have been steadily pursued until the last one has been killed or captured.

At Davao a new and fine wharf will be completed during the calendar year, as well as a custom house and an excellent road connecting the wharf and the town.

Under date of December 20, 1907, the Governor of Davao reported a rumor of a human sacrifice having been made by some people of the tribe of Bagobos living in a settlement called Talon, near Digos, on December 9, 1907. He was at once directed to make an investigation and full report. This investigation confirmed the rumor and is given in his report of January 3, 1908. As this report throws much light upon the character, superstitions and customs of many thousands of pagans living within the Moro Province, I here quote it substantially in full:

Davao, Mindanao, P. I., January 3, 1908.

The Secretary of the Moro Province,
Zamboanga, P. I.

Sir: In addition to a pencil report made to your office under date of December 20th, 1907, regarding a human sacrifice made by the Bagobos at Talon near Digos on December 9th, 1907, I have the honor to submit herewith a full report of an investigation held by myself and the Senior Inspector of Constabulary of Davao.

We left Davao on the morning of the 27th of December and arrived at Digos in the afternoon of the same day. An order was immediately sent out to the Bagobos of Talon to come down to Digos to meet us.

On the morning of the 30th the entire population of Talon, men, women and children, to the number of almost one hundred and fifty arrived at Digos. They were informed that it was reported that a human sacrifice had been made at their town and that the authorities desired to know if this was so.

Datu Ansig replied that it was true that a sacrifice had been held as stated and that both he and his people were ready to tell all about it as, to the best of their belief, they

had committed no crime, but only followed out a religious custom practiced by themselves and their ancestors from time immemorial.

From the statements made by Ansig and his followers it appears as follows:

That the Bagobos have several Gods: "Bacalad", God of the spirits; "Agpanmole Manobo", God of good, and his wife, the goddess "Dewata"; "Mandarangan", the God of Evil (corresponding perhaps to our Devil) and to whom sacrifice is made in order to appease his wrath, which is shown by misfortune, years of drought or evil befalling the tribe or its members; also it is at times necessary to offer him human sacrifice so that he will allow the spirits of the deceased to rest, etc. They say that in case a Bagobo of rank or influence dies and his widow be unable to secure another husband, it is necessary for her to offer sacrifice to appease the spirit of her departed husband in order that she may secure another. In order that these sacrifices be not made too frequently it is customary for the old men of the town to gather together once each year during the time when a collection of seven stars, three at right angle to the other four, are seen in the heavens to the east at seven o'clock in the evening, which is said to occur once each year during the first part of the month of December.

This collection of stars is called by the Bagobos "Balatic" and is the sign of the sacrifice; that is, if a sacrifice is to occur it must take place during the period when the stars are in this position.

The old men meet and decide if enough misfortune has overtaken the tribe or village during the period since the last sacrifice to render necessary another tribute to the God of Evil. It is not necessary to offer a sacrifice for each evil, but when the misfortunes amount to considerable a sacrifice is held to cover the entire lot.

In this case it appears that two widows, Addy and Obby, went to Datu Ansig and requested that he arrange a sacrifice to appease the spirits of their departed husbands which were bothering them. Ansig called a meeting of the old men at which were present, besides himself, Bagobos Oling, Pandaya and Ausing, and these four decided that as they had not had a sacrifice since the great drought (about three years ago) and that since that time many evils had befallen them, it would be well to offer a sacrifice. These four men sent out to find a slave for sacrifice, the finder becoming the chief of the sacrifice.

Ongon, a henchman of Datu Ansig, purchased from Bagobo Ido a Bilan slave boy, named Sacum, about eight years old, and who was deaf and cross-eyed and had other defects of vision, making him of little or no value as a laborer. Ido originally received this slave from Duon, a Bilan, as a wedding present when he married Duon's daughter about a year ago.

Ongon agreed to pay Ido five agongs for the boy and took him to the house of Ansig where arrangements were made for the sacrifice by calling on all who for any reason had need to appease the evil spirits to come and take part. Three days after the slave was brought to the house of Ansig the people met at Talon near the river Inolia, a short distance from Ansig's house, this being the regular place of sacrifice. Among those present were the following:

NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Ansig	Talon	Owl	Talum
Ansig	"	Ganung	"
Amby	"	Aris	"
Ola	Digos	Enook	"
Ongon	Talon	Odak	"
Bacon	Santa Cruz	Onsoy	"
Utoy	"	Unti	"
Utong	"	Ocak	"
Modesto Barrero	"	Onas	"
Brili	Talum	Carving	"
Sinding	"	Iang	"
Mama	"	Abi	"
Lagunsy	"	Tongcaling	"
Ollao	"	Aqino	Talon
Lasia	"	Caba	"
Inang	"	Luton	"
Mali	"	Ubic	"
Comanan	"	Urong	"
OHao	"	Ampas	"
Umbayan	"	Adoc	"
Goyala	"	Ulong	"
Urong	"	Tao	"
Autu	"	Took	"
Oyawa	"	Igdana	"
Olop	"	Mino	"

NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Aguinao	Talum	Aguan	Talon
Anas	"	Buqui	"
Daya	"	Limama	"
Eatook	"	Ompog	"
Ois	"	Ransag	Talum

Also the following women:

NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Addy	Talon	Irang	Talon
Obby	"	Piaml'	"
Uana	"	Dunga	"
Emo	"	Gullboy	"
Malig	"	Owing	"
Boding	"	Iay	"
Tari	"	Oyang	"
Uling	"	Ongayan	"
Panambog	"	Igo	"
Ida	"	Oyon	Santa Cruz
Ugui	Digos	Angayan	"

Leaving the house of Ansig the boy, Sacum, was seated upon the ground near the place of sacrifice. He was naked, but no other preparation was made with regard to his person. Upon a platform or bench of bamboo about two feet high and a foot or two square was placed a small basket or receptacle made of the bark of the Bonga tree; in this each person present and taking part in the sacrifice placed a piece of betel nut; over this the men placed their head handkerchiefs, and over the handkerchiefs the women laid strips of the bark of the Palma tree. Upon this the men laid their bolos, and spears were then stuck in the ground in a circle around the platform. Next Datu Ansig, as chief of the sacrifice, made an oration, which was about as follows:

"Oh! Mandarangan, chief of evil spirits and all the other spirits, come to our feast and accept our sacrifice. Let this sacrifice appease your wrath and take from us our misfortunes, granting us better times".

After this the boy, Sacum, was brought forward by Ongon, placed against a small tree about six feet high, his hands tied above his head and his body tied to the tree with bejuco strips at the waist and knees. Ansig then placed a spear at the child's right side at a point below the right arm and above the margin of the ribs. This lance was grasped by the widows, Addy and Obby, who at a signal from Ansig forced it through the child's body, it coming out at the other side. It was immediately withdrawn and the body cut in two at the waist by bolos in the hands of Modesto Barrero and Ola, after which the body was cut down and chopped into bits by the people present, each of whom was allowed to take a small portion as a memento of the occasion, the remainder of the body being buried in a hole prepared for it.

It is said that the child was deaf and almost blind, and that it did not realize what was to happen to it until the moment it was tied up, when it began to cry; further, that death was almost instantaneous, the only cry being one uttered when the spear first entered the child's side.

Datu Ansig, a man about sixty years of age, says that in his life he has attended or officiated at fifty human sacrifices, more or less, both among the Bagobos and the Bilanes; and that human sacrifice is also a practice among the Tagacolos, although he has never been present at one held by that tribe.

The Bagobos do not sacrifice any but old and decrepit or useless slaves captured from the other tribes, but the Bilanes sacrifice even their own people.

Being asked if it was customary to eat any portion of the body sacrificed, Ansig replied that it was not customary, nor did he know of any case where such had occurred.

The last sacrifice before this was held at Talon during the year of the drought (about 1905) when a Bilan slave, an old man who was paralyzed in one arm, was sacrificed by Datu Oling, his master.

Asked if the sacrifice of an animal would not do as well as that of a human being, they said no, better to have no sacrifice at all.

They appeared utterly unconcerned of having committed any crime, told their story with frankness, said it was a matter not talked about among their own people but that if we wanted to know the facts they would give them to the authorities. They claimed the offering of human sacrifices by their tribe to be an old custom, and as far as they knew the only way to appease the wrath of the evil spirits, but said if they were ordered to give the custom up they would do so, even if the Devil got them all.

In view of the facts in this case as brought out in the investigation, it is not thought that this is a case for prosecution before the courts but rather a case for religious instruction, in as far as it is possible to do so. When it is considered that only a year and

a half ago these people could not be approached by a white man without their taking to the brush, and that now they will come down out of the mountains to meet the officials, to discuss a question of this kind, it shows great confidence in our Government.

I explained to them that human sacrifices were wrong and would not be allowed by our Government; further, that I could not let them off, but would write and explain everything to the Provincial Governor who would decide what was to be done in the premises. These people have promised me that if I would assist them to secure a good location near the coast, they would move down from the mountains. I have promised them my assistance in the matter and intend to try and get them down to a point near Digos in the near future. Please advise whether any further steps are to be taken in this matter.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) ALLEN WALKER,
District Governor.

In reply to this report the District Governor of Davao was informed as follows:

"The Provincial Governor has given very serious consideration to your recommendation that the case be regarded not as one for prosecution before the courts but rather as one for religious instruction. The Provincial Governor is unwilling to wait for the operation of Christianizing influences (which have not yet begun to work) before making an attempt to convince these people that these practices must be stopped so far as we are able to accomplish it. Under existing law the Judge of the Court of 1st Instance in the Moro Province is authorized to give full consideration and weight to the customs and practices of the non-Christian peoples in awarding punishment for acts which constitute a crime under our law. It is for him to determine whether or not these people should be released for the reasons given in your report, and if not, what mitigating effect should be attributed to the natives' conviction that they have done no wrong.

"You will, therefore, take immediate steps to arrest Datu Ansig, the women, Addy and Obby, and the persons named Modesto Barrero and Ola, who according to the report, cut the body up, and hold them for trial before the Court of First Instance at its forthcoming session in Davao in the month of March. You will also secure such witnesses to this specific act as may be necessary to establish the case before the court.

"You are further instructed to take every opportunity at meetings of headmen, datos and other persons of influence, and on your visits of inspection throughout the country, to impress upon the people that these human sacrifices are revoltingly wicked and inhuman actions; that the Government will not tolerate them, and that even though the action of the court in this particular case be lenient, in view of all considerations, hereafter (it being assumed that the people of your District are thoroughly aware of the views of the Government) every similar case will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law as a case of murder."

Action was taken in accordance with the foregoing instructions. At the regular session of the Court of First Instance held in Davao the parties concerned were brought to trial. As large a gathering of the tribes-people as could be assembled was present during the impressive proceedings. In no other way could they have been impressed so strongly with the attitude of the Government toward the inhuman act of which they had been guilty, and its determination to prevent a repetition of it. The Court sentenced the guilty parties to long terms of imprisonment and then, upon the solemn promise of the tribe not to be guilty in the future of such a deed, the operation of the sentence was suspended so long as this pledge should be fulfilled. This wise action was made possible under the law, which authorizes a judge in awarding sentence to take into consideration time-immemorial beliefs and customs of the pagan people. This case is noteworthy as illustrating the beneficial effects to be expected from the successful efforts being made to induce these wild people to come out of the remote mountains and settle in places where they are made accessible to the influences of the Government. The people who had been guilty of the sacrifice had only recently come out of the inaccessible hills where they have doubtless practiced such sacrifices from remote times. There is good reason to believe that those of these people who have now put themselves within our influence will no longer be guilty of these practices.

DISTRICT OF LANAO.

A portion of the country to the east of Lake Lanao has been the continued scene of disorder and acts of lawlessness on the part of hostile Moros. There are still out four bands, large and small, which have never acknowledged either Spanish or American authority. They make their homes in the fastnesses of the mountains where, if not discovered for a season, they raise small crops for their subsistence; or, they wander from point to point, living on forced contributions from other natives. One of these bands is under the leadership of Ampuan-Agaus, and is believed to number about three hundred outlaws with forty-one rifles, eighteen muskets and fifteen revolvers, besides their native arms; another, under Amai-Guindulungan, numbers twelve men with eight rifles and four revolvers; a third, under Tkalu, has eighty-five men, with fourteen rifles, 20 muskets, one shotgun and ten revolvers. The large bands never operate in a body but scatter in small groups. Their favorite rendezvous is in the difficult country in and about the Kamanga Valley. A fourth band, under Amai-Marur, consists of only two men besides himself, with three muskets. Their rendezvous is in Maciu.

The three Kamanga bands of outlaws have caused trouble throughout the district from the east side of Lake Lanao as far north at Iligan.

Amai-Marur is the man who wounded Governor Gard. After this most unfortunate event a number of Moros joined his following until the number reached about thirty. By the untiring work of the Constabulary this band was broken up until now only two, besides the leader, remain. It was on one of the expeditions to capture Amai-Marur that the famous outlaw Manalao (leader of the party which murdered Mr. Smith, foreman of the road-gang at Mataling Falls) was discovered and killed.

In respect to all these outlaws, the great mass of the Moros about the Lake are neutral, not through friendship but fear. Here, as elsewhere throughout the Province, the good Moros will give information to the authorities about the bad ones, and will even themselves arrest them and bring them in, if they are assured of absolute protection from the vengeance of the latter or of their friends. Nothing whatever will accomplish this except the permanent location of Constabulary at numerous scattered points. These men speak the language of the natives, establish friendly relations with them and easily pick up information that no one else can acquire. Then a quiet expedition of half a dozen men will result in the capture, without a shot, of an influential outlaw, followed by the prompt disintegration of the band which he alone could hold together. Until such measures are adopted continued disorders may be expected to occur. Experience has abundantly shown that regular troops can accomplish nothing in this sort of work. If there be a regularly organized resistance against the government, if hostile Moros await in their fortified cottas the coming of the troops, the latter can destroy them. But in such work as has for a long time been necessary on the east side of Lake Lanao they can do nothing. The outlaws scatter at their approach, while their mere coming excites fear and suspicion in the minds of friendly Moros. Some always believe that it means the beginning of war and at once join the hostiles. When the body of the population is hostile, that is, when there is a state of war, the troops can restore peace; but to send columns of troops into a country like this and among people like these, when the condition is one of general peace, is a wanton provocation to war.

The most unfortunate incident of the year was the wounding of Mr. Allen Gard, Governor of the District of Lanao, on the night of February 20-21, 1908, while attempting to arrest the outlaw Amai-Marur at the Moro settle-

ment of Macadar. Governor Gard was most severely wounded in both thighs and the left forearm. With great difficulty he was removed to Camp Vicars and thence down the notoriously bad trail to the Lake and by Q. M. launch to Camp Keithley. Here he remained under the care of the Army surgeons in the military hospital until May 25th when, under medical advice, he was transferred to Manila in time to take the transport sailing for San Francisco on June 15th. It was believed desirable that he should obtain further treatment in New York.

Governor Gard's career has been interrupted—it is hoped not permanently—in the midst of his greatest usefulness. He had acquired a fluent command of the language of the Malanao Moros, was devoted to his work and to the best interests of the people committed to his charge, and his patience and tact in dealing with them was rapidly winning their confidence.

In the three municipalities of this district there is reported an increased planting during the year of 710,000 hills of hemp, 22,700 cocoanut trees and 250 hectares of rice. Planting among the Moros has increased largely but exact data as to this are not attainable. It is, however, a very potent fact that the Moros in the neighborhood of the garrisons and the settlements about them are, as a general rule, very industrious, are increasing in numbers and are constantly improving their land.

The total amount of land in the Lanao district under cultivation by other than Moros in hemp, cocoanuts and rice is estimated at 23,000 hectares. The arable land in the immediate Lake basin is estimated at 125,000 hectares. This is in the undisputed possession of the Moros who utilize only a small part of it. All this part of Mindanao is cool and healthful, with abundant rainfall, well distributed through the year, and a fertile soil. The construction of a railroad to the Lake will bring about its immediate occupation by natives of all classes and will settle the Moro question forever.

DISTRICT OF SULU.

This district continues to be the danger spot so far as regards the peace of the Moro Province. Since the withdrawal, about a year ago, of the small, light-draft gunboats which were employed by the Spanish and American governments alike for the suppression of piracy in the Sulu seas, there has been a revival of lawlessness which nothing but the continued presence of these vessels will prevent. The Spanish Government made no progress in complying with its international obligations for the suppression of piracy until it built and maintained this fleet of small vessels. The American government found them here engaged in the performance of this international duty and continued to maintain them until about the close of the last fiscal year. So far as the government of this province knows, no question has ever been raised as to the necessity of their continued presence. It may be, though it is scarcely conceivable, that the maintenance of the peace for a couple of years, without any serious outbreak of hostility, has given rise to the belief that the Moro has changed his nature. The Joloano Moro is now just what he has always been,—a warrior and a pirate. I have talked recently with more than one, still young, with the better part of his life before him, who has told me with great complacency of raiding expeditions in which he had taken part against Filipino settlements as far north as Cebu. There is, of course, no danger of the revival of expeditions on any such scale, though the spirit which led to them is quite unchanged. But the great mass of the Moros, away from the immediate vicinity of garrisoned towns, have no idea of the ultimate power of the government. They may know that this or that datu in Jolo, or in the Cotabato Valley, or about Lake Lanao,

was whipped, but that fact makes almost no impression on the minds of those who are not in constant contact with the troops who did the whipping. Those who are more remote still think that with their kris and campilan and tower musket they are a match or more than a match, man for man, for the soldier with the Springfield rifle. With men so ignorant, yet so proud and self-confident, whose every inherited instinct from religion and tradition makes them the enemy of the white Christian, it seems strange that we are able to keep the peace at all. Yet the explanation is simple. After his first defeats and while he was getting his second breath, it gradually dawned on the slow-working mind of the Moro that the Americans possibly meant what they said when they declared that they intended no attack on his religion nor any violent or unnecessary change in his customs. He wanted to see and has remained waiting. That is his attitude. He is as ready to fight now as he ever was, but he sees no reason for organized resistance against the government. He does not regard acts of piracy as resistance to the government. It is a legitimate source of income to be worked if it can be done without detection. Where the danger of detection is great, he does not attempt it. There is no trouble along the Cotabato river—in former days a hive from which pirates swarmed—because a Moro cannot there travel half a day in his vinta without running into an American garrison. There is practically no trouble along the south coast of Mindanao because of the garrisons at Parang, Malabang, Tukuran, Margosatubig and Zamboanga. But in the Sulu District, with its great number of islands reaching to within sight of the mainland of Borneo, and that part of the Zamboanga district comprised in the Island of Basilan and some fifty or sixty islands adjacent to it, the conditions are quite different. The garrison of Jolo can make practice marches, as it constantly does, through that Island, and it habitually finds conditions peaceful. But the troops cannot pursue murderers and pirates on the sea. Neither the civil nor the military government has any vessels for that purpose. Consequently both of these governments are helpless in the presence of a small band of pirates such as has infested the Sulu seas since the month of November, 1907. To any one who knows the Moro the great danger is that continued immunity will increase both the size and the number of these piratical gangs. A Moro who has successfully defied, even for a short time, the Christian government, becomes a hero to his people. To him resort relatives and friends until a state of war arrives. Then the troops must intervene, with much killing and the destruction of property, followed by temporary peace and a general set-back of progress for many years. We have killed many Moros and produced peace; why should we not maintain it? Why should we tempt them to war by the withdrawal of the evidences of power the presence of which is the only thing that will keep the Moro at peace during the present generation?

The District Governor reports that during the year there have been few acts of lawlessness in the Municipality of Jolo, and that the town is in a thriving condition. Its great need at this moment is a new market to replace the present structure, which is a frail nipa shed in a very bad condition and practically beyond repair. It is erected on a piece of land to which there seems to be no claimant except the town of Jolo, but nothing can be done to replace or improve the building until title can be obtained. Due to the recent creation of the Municipality of Jolo it appears to be impossible to furnish the necessary evidence that this particular plot of land belongs to the town. A survey has been made and it is intended in due time to make application to have this piece of ground set aside by executive order for public purposes.

The crops for the season throughout the District have not been estimated, but it is believed that owing to the increased amount of land under cultivation, the exceptionally fine condition of the growing crop and the favorable weather conditions, the percentage of increase in products will be very large. This seems to be especially true in the case of rice and corn. The natives still adhere, for the most part, to their ancient methods of agriculture, although it is noted that through the agency of the Moro exchange the Moros are learning to properly clean their hemp, so that they get the best price for their product when it is put upon the market. There is reported a large increase in the amount of land under cultivation during the year, and a great many rubber trees have been planted.

DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

With the exception of the Island of Basilan this District has preserved profound peace throughout the year. For a long time the coasts of Basilan have been notorious as the haunts of wandering bands of Joloano pirates and murderers. The most influential man in the Island has been the Mohammedan bishop, known as the Salip Aguil. Morally, mentally and physically the Salip is a weak man, and this fact has made him a source of danger and trouble, because he has perpetually fallen under the influence of Moros stronger than he and equally as unscrupulous. The Government exercised all its powers of persuasion to induce the Salip to throw his influence—which as Mohammedan bishop was very great—on the side of law and order. Promises were made by him only to be broken. The opposition of the lawless people, whom he had gathered about him, to the Government, and their interference with the execution of the laws, progressed to such an extent that the service of court processes was impossible by the usual civil means. His people were armed and from what was at first defiance of the Government in a spirit of bravado they passed to overt acts of lawlessness. It became known that the Salip and his followers were the protectors of the Joloano murderers of Messrs. Case and Verment, the two lumbermen who were killed near the Salip's residence in the month of December, 1907. Finally, at the request of the Civil Government, a military expedition was organized, which finally resulted in the capture of the Salip and the destruction or disintegration of his band of followers. Since that time it has been necessary to maintain troops and Constabulary at six stations in Basilan,—Bojelebung, Amaluy, Guiong, Maluso, Isabela and Sengal. The presence of this force is not made necessary by the character of the permanent inhabitants of the Island, who as a rule are peaceful and amenable to the influences of the Government. The necessity arises from the proximity of Basilan to the great Island of Jolo and to the facilities which it affords as a refuge for every wandering band of outlaws from the latter island. The frequent visits of small vessels, constantly cruising through the numerous islands between Jolo and Basilan and along the coasts of these two larger islands, would soon restore the confidence of the peacefully disposed native in the power of the Government and inspire a wholesome fear of that power in the minds of the lawless.

The District Governor reports a slight increase in the population of the District during the year, principally among the Moros, Pagans and Japanese. There has been a material decrease in the number of Americans, some of whom have gone to other parts of the Philippine Islands, while others have returned to their homes in the United States with no expectation of again taking up residence in the Moro Province. The number of Japanese is reported as constantly increasing and embracing a wider range of trades and professions. They are not as stable and industrious as the Chinese.

During the year there has been great activity in the cutting and shipping of railroad timber from the District of Zamboanga to Cebu. Two new saw mills have been established, one by an American firm at Port Banga, Sibuguey Bay, and another by a Chinese firm at Margosatubig, in Dumanquilas Bay.

In the southern part of the district there have been some ₱150,000 of new capital invested, but in the northern part of the district no new investments are known. It is regretted that the inducements for investment of capital in this northern part are so little known. The rich valleys of the Ilaya, Dipolog and Lubungan rivers are waiting to be laid out in plantation for the cultivation of hemp, cocoanuts, rubber and rice. The fine markets of Cebu are only twelve hours away, and two lines of small steamers meet the demands for freight and passenger traffic.

The Governor reports that there is universal complaint as to the lack of satisfactory labor for the development of agricultural enterprises. The Filipinos prefer to labor for the military and civil governments, even though more pay is offered by the planters. The allurements of the city have a strong controlling influence with them. The small land owners must attend to their own holdings and therefore do not seek employment elsewhere. The Moros can generally make more money at fishing and gathering forest products and they must live where they can best care for their families. They do not wish to travel long distances to and from the place of labor. Moreover, they require training in order to work effectively on the plantations, and this training takes time and patience. With the greatest available labor market (China) closed for the Moro Province, there will be a dearth of available native laborers for many years to come. It seems that nothing can be relied upon to remedy the deficiency except increased numbers of laborers from the natural growth of the population. It is possible, however, that there may be such an influx of Japanese as will afford relief.

Six new Moro exchanges were opened in the District during the year, making the total number now in operation twenty-five. In spite of the increase in the number of exchanges there has been a falling off in receipts as compared with the previous year, due principally to the low market price of hemp and copra, and to the destruction of crops in certain localities by serious floods. But the Moro exchanges do good in other ways than in affording a market to the non-Christian for his products. As the result of the distribution of agricultural implements through these exchanges the natives give evidence of gradually adopting improved methods of tilling the soil, and the opportunity afforded of obtaining simple, sensible and reliable medicines is slowly, though very slowly, doing away with barbarous practices in the treatment of the sick. The District Governor takes the hopeful view that while it requires patience and persistent effort to disarm Oriental prejudice and convince the native that Western ideas are safe, practical and useful, nevertheless a better knowledge of Western methods in commercial and industrial matters will enable these people to combat and overcome adverse conditions of climate, pests and changing market prices.

The total amount of business of the Moro exchanges during the year is reported at an aggregate of ₱543,243.28.

CONSTABULARY.

The thanks of the Government of the Moro Province are due and are heartily given to the able and hard-working officers and to the faithful and efficient enlisted men of the Constabulary stationed within the Province

during the past year. Their work has been most arduous and conducted under a serious handicap, resulting from insufficient numbers and insufficient water transportation. Notwithstanding this, they have proved themselves faithful guardians of the public peace. I think that the problem before the General Government and the duty imposed upon it of bringing the general population of the Moro Province upon a level with the population of other Provinces as respects civilization and culture and ability to assume the duties of citizenship, calls for an increase in the strength of this one arm of the Civil Government, and an increase in the facilities which ensure the maximum effectiveness to their services.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DURING THE YEAR.

- Provincial Secretary.....Capt. J. P. Jervey, C. E., resigned August 3, 1907;
Engineer, Capt. W. B. Ladue, C. E., appointed August 4, 1907.
- Special Agent.....J. M. Browne transferred from District Secretary, District of Zamboanga, to Special Agent to Governor, Moro Province, April 1, 1908.
- District Auditor.....F. S. Lovenskiold transferred to District Treasurer, District of Lanao, November 11, 1907. Gaston Schmutz assigned as District Auditor Oct. 17, 1907.
- Warden, Calarian Prison..Capt. W. B. Williams, P. C., relieved Sept. 21, 1907; Lieut. J. A. Stader, P. C., appointed Sept. 21, 1907; resigned March 19, 1908; Lieut. G. D. de Balaine, P. C., appointed March 20, 1908; relieved May 15, 1908; Lieut. H. H. Elarth, P. C., appointed May 15, 1908.
- Superintendent of Schools..Charles R. Cameron appointed Aug. 18, 1907, by promotion from Asst. Supt. Schools.

COTABATO DISTRICT.

- District Secretary.....Capt. H. H. Gilsheuser, P. C., resigned April 20, 1908; Capt. C. E. Heartt, P. C., appointed April 21, 1908.

DAVAO DISTRICT.

- District Secretary.....O. V. Wood resigned July 31, 1907; Max L. McCollough appointed Aug. 1, 1907; resigned March 31, 1908; R. E. McFie appointed May 16, 1908.

LANAO DISTRICT.

- District Governor.....Capt. J. McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., resigned Sept. 15, 1907; Allen Gard appointed December 1, 1907.
- District Secretary.....Allen Gard appointed District Governor December 1, 1907; Lieut. J. L. Wood, P. C. appointed February 22, 1908; resigned April 22, 1908; Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 18th Inf., appointed April 23, 1908.
- District Treasurer.....G. W. C. Sharp resigned July 20, 1907; R. B. Hill, Acting Treasurer, July 21, 1907 to Nov. 10, 1907; F. S. Lovenskiold appointed Nov. 11, 1907.

SULU DISTRICT.

District Governor.....Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., resigned October 4, 1907; Gen. C. L. Hodges appointed October 5, 1907; resigned January 31, 1908; Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., appointed February 1, 1908.

District Secretary.....Capt. C. C. Farmer, 4th Cav., resigned October 7, 1907; Lieut. W. S. Grant, 3rd Cav., appointed October 8, 1907; resigned January 28, 1908; Capt. G. L. Byram, 6th Cav., appointed February 1, 1908.

District Treasurer.....H. B. Robinson, on leave (to be transferred to Lanao District on return); C. B. McGhee appointed May 1, 1908.

ZAMBOANGA DISTRICT.

District SecretaryJ. M. Browne transferred to be Special Agent to Governor Moro Province, April 1, 1908.

Deputy GovernorLieut. J. R. Youngblood, P. C., appointed Deputy District Governor, Basilan, February 10, 1908.

Very respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Brigadier-General, United States Army,
Governor Moro Province.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.